when it is hung up on the ceiling of the room or veranda or on a tree branch. /Figure 92, p. 175a. Caption: Washing Utensils./ 352

/244/ If we add to what has already been mentioned a number of tambourines and various instruments, then we have accounted for practically everything which is to be found among the furnishings of a dwelling of a prosperous native. In the dwellings of the poor most of the objects mentioned are missing, and the whole set of furniture for them is reduced to a water pitcher, a water pipe of the simplest kind, some earthenware basins and reed mats and some bed covers full of holes, richly stained and shining with dirt. [534]

This relatively simple arrangement and equipment of the dwellings is primarily due to the fact that it is intended for the residence of the occupants only during the short winter. Otherwise it serves only as a storage place for the movable property of the owner, who lives for the greater part of the year above all in the courts or in the gardens and also sleeps in the open. The veranda is much more important for the Central Asian than the living quarters, for on the veranda, winter and summer, he carries on his household tasks, if he has any, talks with his neighbors and acquaintances, takes his meals and the like. Thus the veranda cannot be omitted even in the dwelling of the poorest person. This is a covered colonnade, raised somewhat above the level of the court, and attached to the living quarters (Figure 93). The roof of the veranda forms the continuation of the roof of the living quarters and is supported on the outer side by a series of wooden columns, made either of completely rough and unhewn beams or else carved more or less artistically. Among the richer people the floor of this colonnade is covered with blankets or carpets, and among the poorer people it is covered with reed mats (cf. also Figure 57, p. 165, and Figure 85, p. 233). 342 [512] p.151a p.67a

There are no real kitchens in the houses of the natives. The fireplace is simply established in the court in the summer, while in the winter it is in the middle of the living room. The only cooking utensil, in which practically all the native dishes are prepared, consists, as among the nomads, of a cast iron kettle. This varies in size, is imported from Russia, and resembles those used by our washwomen. This kettle is either placed over a trench dug in the ground, or on a semicircular elevation made of clay. For the roasting of small pieces of meat, called shashlik, they use a wooden skewer which is held with the hand alone over the fire on top of the ground. There are no further utensils in the kitchen of a Turkestan household. 252 415

[cf. cat. 116, pp. 71-75 -- Analysis]